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Sentinel Hotel

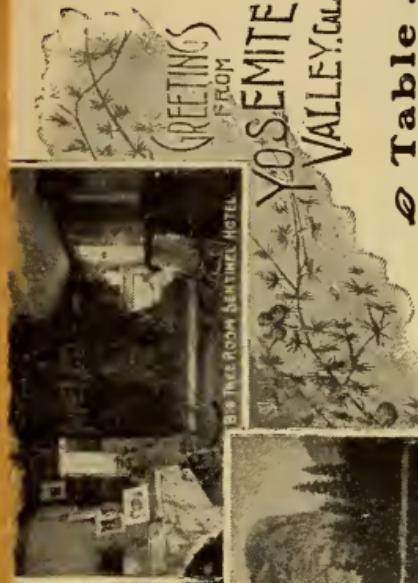
Camp Yosemite

UNDER
ONE
MANAGEMENT

J. B. COOK
PROSPECTOR

W.M. 1860

Y659
1900



GREETINGS
FROM
YOSEMITE
VALLEY, CAL.

Table &
First-Class

Sentinel Hotel

YOSEMITE
Valley

on the River
bank of the
Yosemite Falls

J. B. COOK PROPRIETOR

W. H. COOK
Proprietor
1898.

Yosemite Falls.

W. H. COOK
Proprietor
1898.

Good Fishing & Trout Plentiful —

Western Union Telegraph Express & Post Offices
in this Hotel. Stage Seats Reserved.

The YOSEMITE VALLEY

was discovered March 21st, 1851, by a party of men known as the Mariposa Battalion, under the leadership of Major James D. Savage, while in pursuit of a band of Indians, who had been making raids on the early settlers, driving off their stock, and murdering and plundering.

It is situated in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in Mariposa County, Cal.

It was ceded to the State of California, to be held in trust, by an Act of Congress, June 30th, 1864. It is under the management of a Board of Commissioners.

The Hotel, Camp and Livery charges are uniform and established by the Board of Commissioners.

The roads, trails, bridges and building are the property of the State.

Yosemite, in the Indian language, means Large Grizzly Bear.

The floor of the Valley is 4000 feet above sea level.

The mountains surrounding the Valley are from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level.

REMARKS.

"It is the only spot I have ever found that came up to the brag."—**Ralph Waldo Emerson.**

"The Yosemite surpasses all description and even anticipation."—**Rev. J. O. Peck.**

"Well, Yosemite is a strange spot. It contravenes, challenges, defies and overshadows all other works of nature."—**C. W. Kyle.**

"Of the grand sights I have enjoyed—Rome from the dome of St. Peter's, the Alps from the valley of Lake Como, Mount Blanc and her glaciers from Chamonix, Niagara—and the Yosemite—I judge the last named the most unique and stupendous."—**Horace Greeley.**

"No one scene in all the Alps can match this before me now, in the things that mark the memory and impress all the senses for beauty and sublimity."—**Rev. Sam'l Bowles.**

"See Yosemite and die: I shall not attempt to describe it; the subject is too large and my capacity too small. * * * Painful at first these stupendous walls confuse the mind. By degrees, day after day, the sight of them clears it, until at last one receives a just impression of their solemn immensity. Volumes ought to be and will be written about it."—**Richardson.**

IN EXCHANGE

HALF DOME—As seen from Sentinel Hotel Bridge



ORIGIN of YOSEMITE

BY

PROF. J. D. WHITNEY.



WE are led irresistibly to the adoption of a theory of the origin of the Yosemite in a way which has hardly yet been recognized as one of those in which valleys may be formed, probably for the reason that their are so few cases in which such an event can be absolutely proved to have occurred. We conceive that, during the process of upheaval of the Sierras, or, possibly, at some time after that had taken place, there was at the Yosemite a subsidence of a limited area, marked by lines of "fault" or fissures crossing each other somewhat nearly at right angles. In other and more simple language, the bottom of the Valley sank down to an unknown depth, owing to its support being withdrawn from underneath during some of those convulsive movements which must have attended the upheaval of so extensive and elevated a chain, no matter how slow we may imagine the process to have been. Subsidence, over extensive areas, of portions of the earth's crust, is not at all a new idea in geology, and there is nothing in this peculiar application of it which need excite surprise. It is the great amount of vertical displacement for the small area implicated which makes this a peculiar case; but it would not be easy to give any good reason why such an exceptional result should not be brought about, amid the complicated play of forces which the elevation of a great mountain chain must set in motion.

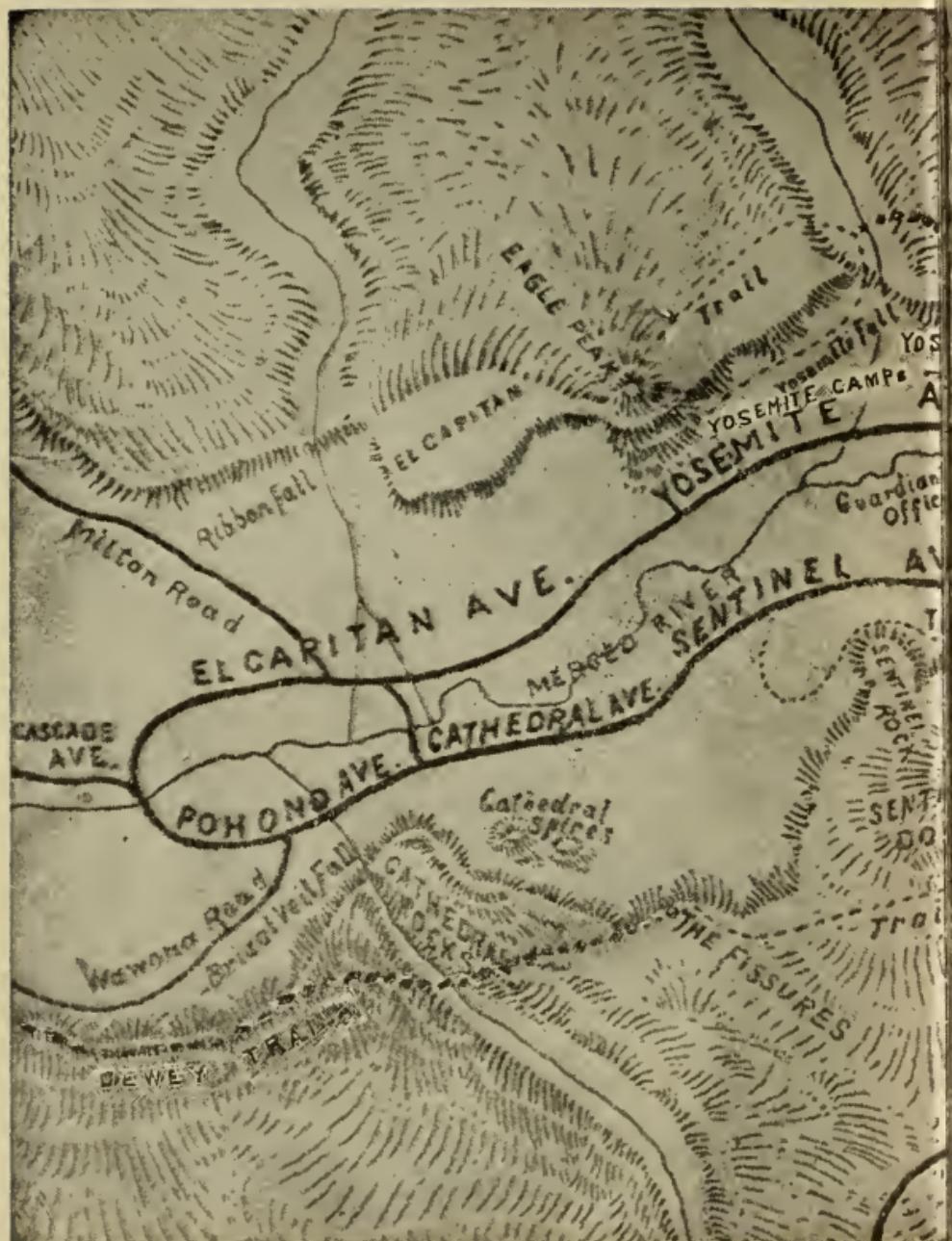
By the adoption of the subsidence theory for the formation of the Yosemite, we are able to get over one difficulty which appears insurmountable with any other. This is, the very small amount of *debris* at the base of the cliffs, and even, at a few points, its entire absence. We see that fragments of rocks are loosened by rain, frost, gravity, and other natural causes, along the walls. Not a year elapses that some great mass of detritus does not come thundering down

from above, adding, as it is easy to see from actual inspection of those slides which have occurred within the past few years, no inconsiderable amount to the *talus*.

Several of these great rock avalanches have taken place since the Valley was inhabited. This abrasion of the edges of the Valley has unquestionably been going on during a vast period of time; what has become of the detrital material? Some masses of granite now lying in the Valley—one in particular near the base of the Yosemite Fall—are as large as houses. Such masses as these could never have been removed from the Valley by currents of water; in fact, there is no evidence of any considerable amount of aqueous erosion, for the canon of the Merced below the Yosemite is nearly free from detritus, all the way down to the plain. The falling masses have not been carried out by a glacier, for there are below the Valley no remains of the moraines which such an operation could not fail to have formed.

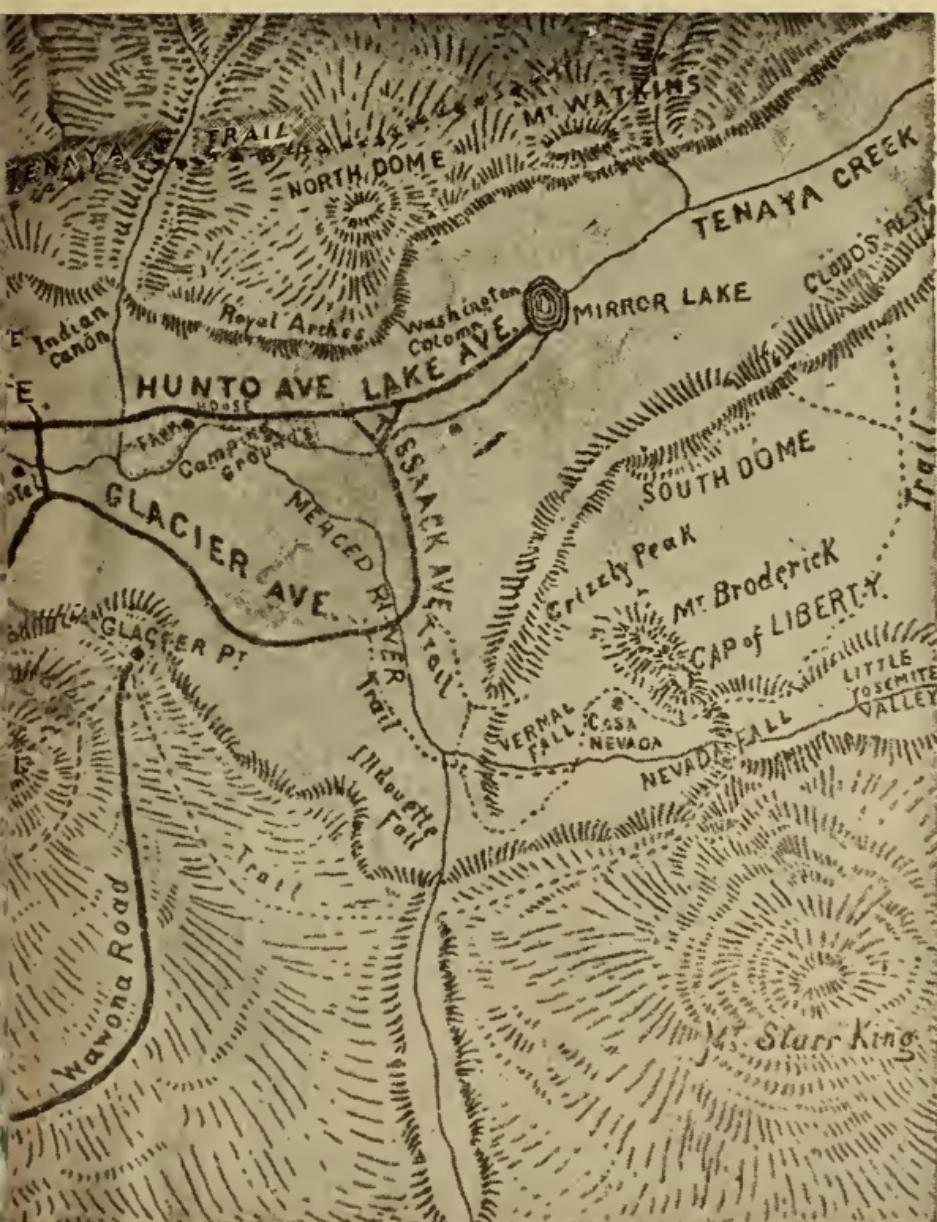
It appears to us that there is no way of disposing of the vast mass of detritus, which must have fallen from the walls of the Yosemite since the formation of the Valley, except by assuming that it has gone down to fill the abyss, which was opened by the subsidence which our theory supposes to have taken place. What the depth of the chasm may have been we have no data for computing; but that it must have been very great is proved by the fact that it has been able to receive the accumulations of so long a period of time. The cavity was, undoubtedly, occupied by water, forming a lake of unsurpassed beauty and grandeur, until quite a recent epoch. The gradual desiccation of the whole country, the disappearance of the glaciers, and the filling up of the abyss to nearly a level with the present outlet, where the Valley passes into a canon of the usual form, have converted the lake into a valley with a river meandering through it. The process of filling up still continues, although a long time must elapse before the general appearance of the Valley will be much altered by this cause, so stupendous is the vertical height of its walls, and so slow their crumbling away, at least as compared with the historic duration of time.

MAP OF YOS



SHOWING ROADS AND TRAILS AND LOCAT

Yosemite Valley



I OF THE DIFFERENT POINTS OF INTEREST.

TABLE OF ALTITUDES AT YOSEMITE VALLEY *By Prof. J. D. Whitney.*

Waterfalls.

Indian Name.	Signification.	American Name.	Height of Falls.
Po-ho-no	Spirit of the Evil Wind	Bridal Veil	940 feet
Loya	The Sentinel	The Sentinel	3,270 feet
Mililoute	Rushing Water	South Fork	600 feet
Pi-wa-ack	Cataract of Diamonds	Vernal	350 feet
Yo-wi-ye	Meandering	Nevada	700 feet
To-coy-æ	Shade to Indian Baby Basket	Royal Arch	2,000 feet
Yosemite	Large Grizzly Bear	Upper Fall, 1,600 feet; Middle Fall, 534 feet; Lower Fall, 500 feet.	2,634 feet
Lung-oo-too-koo-ya	Pigeon Fall	Virgin's Tear	3,300 feet

Mountains.

Wah-wah-le-na	Above Sea	Three Graces	7,400 feet
Po-see-nah.Chuk-ka	Large Acorn Cache	Cathedral Rock	6,660 feet
Loya	Height of Spires above rock, 600 feet	Cathedral Spires	5,634 feet
	The Sentinel		
		Sentinel Rock	7,100 feet
		Sentinel Dome	8,125 feet
		Glacier Point	7,200 feet
		Mt. Starr King	9,100 feet
		Cap. of Liberty	7,100 feet
		Half Dome	9,000 feet
		North Dome	7,725 feet
		Yosemite Point	7,030 feet
		Three Brothers	7,900 feet
		Eagle Peak	7,900 feet
		El Capitan	7,300 feet
		Inspiration Point	5,248 feet
		Round Tower	6,400 feet
Hunto	The Watching Eye		
The Yosemite Valley is about 4,000 feet above the sea. Its general course is northeasterly and southwesterly. The main Merced River runs through it. In many instances the walls of the Valley are nearly vertical. The mountains surrounding it will average about 4,000 feet in height.			

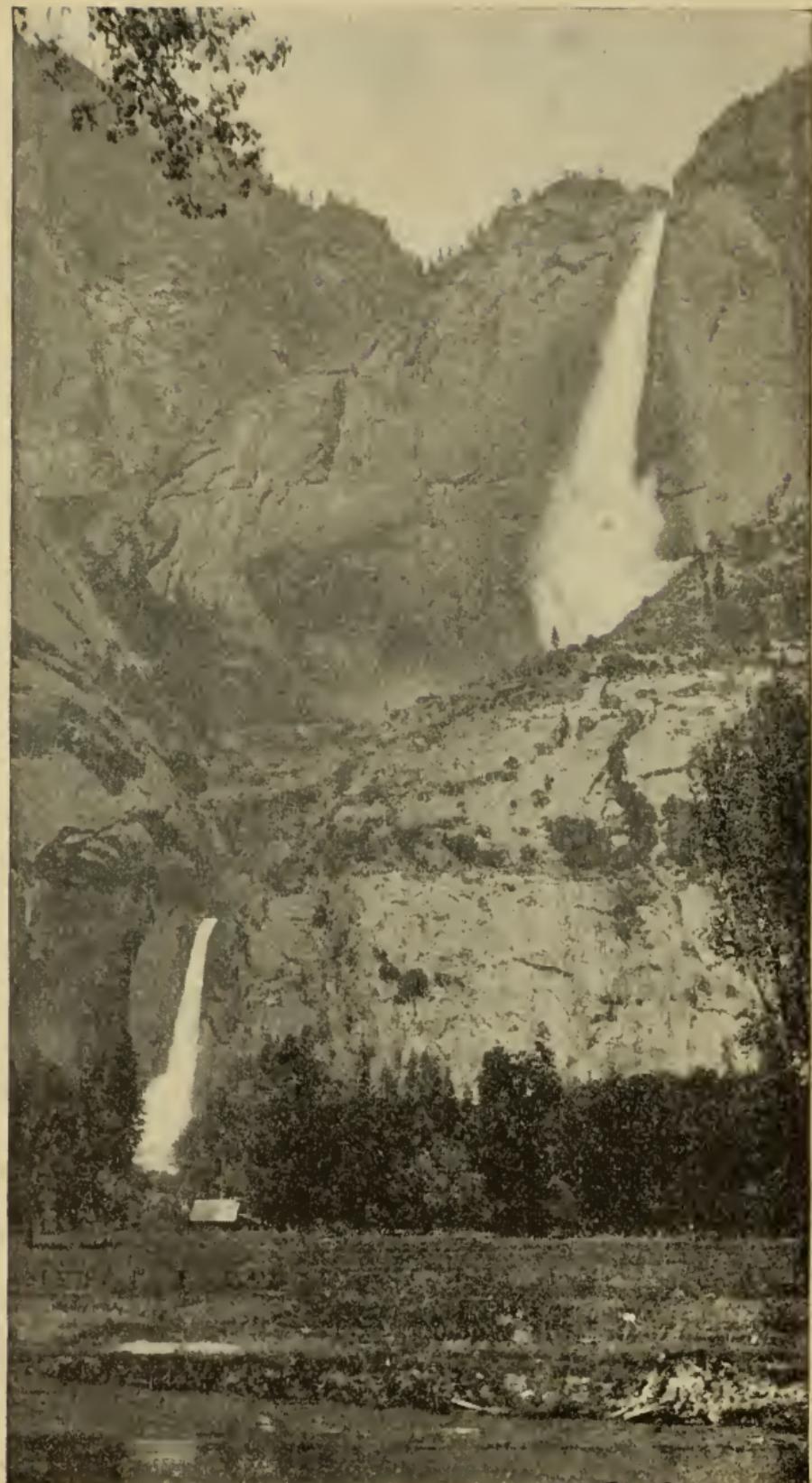
Table of Distances from the "Sentinel Hotel" to the Different Points of Interest in and about Yosemité.

CARRIAGE DRIVES.

Mirror Lake	3 miles
Mirror Lake (round trip)	7 miles
Foot of Lower Yosemité Fall	$\frac{3}{4}$ mile
El Capitan Bridge	3 miles
Bridal Veil Fall	4 miles
Pohona Bridge	5 miles
Cascades	8 miles
Happy Isles	$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles

TRAIL TRIPS.

Foot of Upper Yosemité Fall	$2\frac{3}{4}$ miles
Top of Upper Yosemité Fall	$4\frac{1}{4}$ miles
Yosemité Point	5 miles
Eagle Peak	7 miles
Top of Vernal Fall	5 miles
Top of Nevada Fall	6 miles
Little Yosemité	6 miles
Clouds' Rest	8 miles
Glacier Point	11 miles
Sentinel Dome	$5\frac{1}{2}$ miles
Round Trip (Vernal and Nevada Falls, Glacier Point and Sentinel Dome)	$4\frac{1}{2}$ miles
Glacier Point, <i>via</i> Vernal and Nevada Falls	$5\frac{1}{2}$ miles
The distance from Glacier Point to Inspiration Point <i>via</i> the Dewey Trail is	19 miles
The distance from the Hotel to the foot of the Vernal and Nevada Fall Trail is	$1\frac{1}{2}$ miles
The distance from the Hotel to the foot of the Glacier Point Trail is	12 miles
The distance from the Hotel to the foot of the Eagle Peak Trail is	$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles
	1 mile
	$1\frac{1}{4}$ miles



YOSEMITIE FALLS—Tak [illegible]
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Facts about Camp Yosemite

AT the foot of Yosemite Falls an Ideal Camp has been opened under the same management as the Hotel. At the Camp will be found Galen Clark, the discoverer of the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, and one of the first white men to enter the Yosemite Valley. Mr. Clark is probably more familiar with Yosemite than any other living exponent, and consequently makes a very interesting host at the camp fire in the evening.

All the tents have wood floors, which are raised above the ground, and have cauvas coverings. The tents are of various sizes and are for the accommodation of one or more persons. They are furnished with three quarter or double spring cots, good hair top mattresses, good feather pillows, and the necessary bed linen, with an abundant supply of covering; also wash stands, chairs, mirrors, and, in fact, with everything necessary. Particular attention is called to the beds. No better will be found anywhere.

Nothing but the best of provisions and supplies used. Plenty of fresh milk, eggs and butter. Table and service excellent.

The arrangements for baths you will find excellent. The bath house is located on the Camp ground. The Camp's sanitary arrangements are perfect.

At the Sentinel Hotel, located but half a mile from the Camp, you will find the Western Union Telegraph, Express and Post Offices, and the Stage Office; also a first-class Barber Shop and Club House.

Express and Post Office Money Orders cashed; Mail and Express called for and delivered at Camp; also Laundry.

The Camp is in direct telephonic communication with hotel and all places in and about Yosemite.

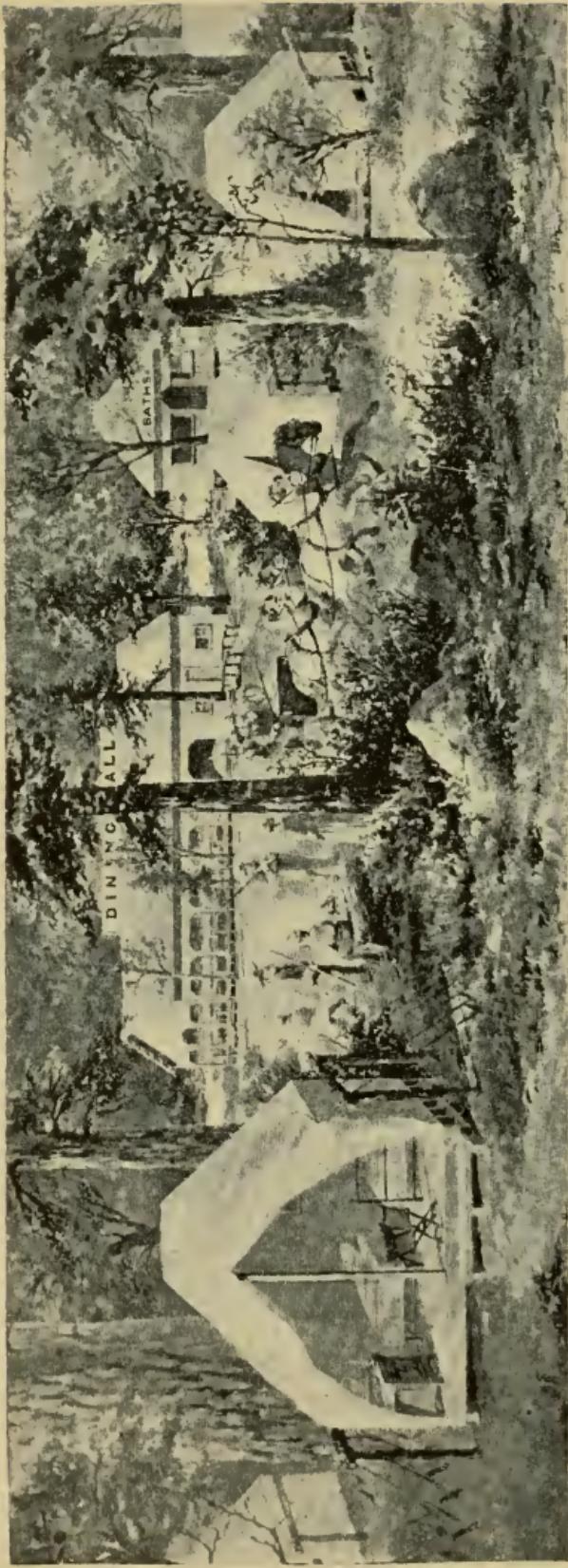
Tourists should not burden themselves with unnecessary baggage.

AS TO CLOTHES: Don't bring your best ones; no one does. Bring a wrap with you for wear during the evening.

Particular attention is called to the location of this Camp. It being situated off the main driveway, guests can have the same privacy as though in a camp of their own. Another thing! You are away from the dust of the main traveled road.

**Rates made Known on application to
any of the Railroad Agencies;**

Or to Pecks' Information Bureaux.



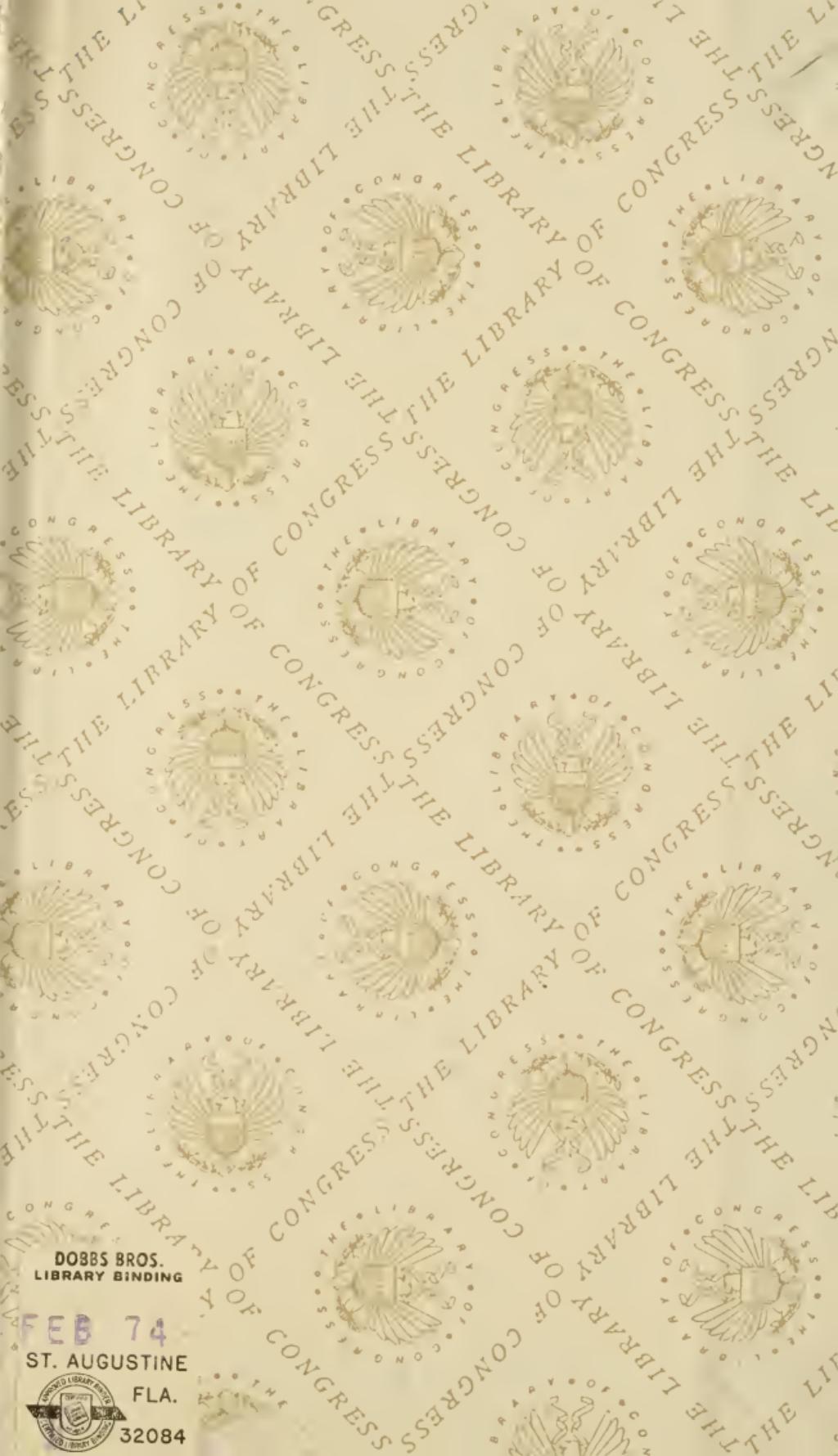
Camp Yosemite

Camp will open
about May 15th

Situated just to the right of Yosemite Falls, about half a mile
from the Hotel, in the "Ideal Camping Spot" of all Yosemiteite.







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